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TO LET—One nicely furnished front room. College ave.
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TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished room.
TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 111 Illinois st.
TO LET—Furnished rooms; with board. 32 W. 10th. References.
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TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 111 Illinois st.
TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished room; bath. 188 N. Senate.
TO LET—Unfurnished front rooms; private family. 98 W. Vermont.
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TO LET—Fine suite of offices; second floor. Indiana Building. 101 E. 2nd st. Meridian.
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REAL ESTATE—Keenwood ave
REAL ESTATE—Buildings and
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N. above Eleventh. Address
REAL ESTATE—194. Lexington
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REAL ESTATE—Englewood L
now on easy terms. H. H.
REAL ESTATE—Washington
Tuxedo Park. \$500; cheap for
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eggs ave.; forty feet; \$2,000. Ma
REAL ESTATE—474 Highland
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REAL ESTATE—By owner: 1
house; small payment; balance
REAL ESTATE—New house in
N. Alabama st., at a bargain
REAL ESTATE—At a bargain:
on E. Washington st., down
JOHN R. SPANFORD
REAL ESTATE—Five acre
good house and dairy barn.
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REAL ESTATE—Seven-room
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REAL ESTATE—A large lot
Tenth \$1,000 up, on easy mo
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in North Indianapolis, cheap
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Inquire 833 Virginia ave., only
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SAYLES & HADLEY
room 8.
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lots in Haightville, worth
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corner on Prospect to make lot
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REAL ESTATE—Six cottages
rooms each; Haightville, W
Foster & Co. 1000
Belt, at \$750 to \$1,100; \$50 cash;
REAL ESTATE—Six-room ho
half; hardwood finish; two
grates; all modern; \$2,500; r
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a home? H. H. BEVILLIE, in Eng
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LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY
1896.

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TO LET—Second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the new **W. KAUFMAN BUILDING** to be vacated and remodeled to suit new business offices, manufacturing and photographic studios. Long time lease. For particulars at the office of The Indianapolis News.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

THE CONVENTIONS OF YES-

TERDAY.

In six out of the nine conventions held yesterday, the free silver theory was repudiated. The sound money declarations were not in all cases so strong and unequivocal as might be wished, but for the most part they will do very well. Probably the least satisfactory of the financial planks is that which the Illinois Republicans will in all probability adopt to-day. It declares that the Illinois Republicans "are unyielding and emphatic" in their demands "for honest money," and that they are opposed as they "ever have been to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or devalued, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth." They also "favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that parity with gold can be maintained." This is, of course, inferior to a condemnation of the free silver scheme. It is hardly so emphatic as it ought to be, but it will serve.

In Vermont the Republicans put themselves squarely on record as opposed to the free silver agitation. As the 16 to 1 scheme is the one now prominently before the country, it is well to have it specifically condemned. This is what the Vermont Republicans say about it:

The continued agitation of the free coinage of silver retards the return of confidence and prosperity, stands in the way of beneficial legislation, and is in every respect harmful to the best interests of the whole country.

Better even than this is the platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats. There is no possibility of mistake in its meaning. Not only is free silver condemned, but the gold standard is endorsed, and President Cleveland is commended for "his wise, determined and successful efforts to maintain the national credit, to avert financial and business disturbance and to protect the country's honor." After declaring themselves "in favor of a firm, unwavering maintenance of the gold standard," and of "the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard," and as "absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government," the Pennsylvania Democrats declare their position in the following plain English:

We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the devaluation of our currency, and to all evasions and compromises of a question which affects adversely individual and national credit and honor.

This is much better than the work of the recent Quaker convention, which favored that most popular of "evasions and compromises" known as international bimetalism.

In Georgia the Republicans had a great fight, but what seems to be the regular convention is said to have adopted a strong sound money platform. The Michigan Democrats, in spite of the boasts of the few silverites, are also to be counted among the 16 to 1 to 1. Whatever infirmities their platform may have in them, they are compensated for by the enthusiastic endorsement of the Cleveland administration. The plank would be a cowardly evasion were it not for this fact. It reads thus:

On the finance question we recognize that this administration stands upon and has consistently carried out the national Democratic platform. To the end of which was elected by the people, which decided that the party of the metals in our currency shall be maintained. The platform of the national convention, which has carried the country overwhelmingly for our party, should be the doctrine of Democrats until a new platform is formed by another national convention. To the end of which was elected by the people, which decided that the party of the metals in our currency shall be maintained.

The four delegates-at-large elected by the convention, and the four alternates are all sound money men. In the case of the Arizona Republicans, in both cases the result was anticipated. In Alabama the Republicans and the Populists have fused, and they will conduct the campaign on the Populist theory of finance. There is one victory for sound money which we had almost overlooked. The Prohibitionists of Tennessee held a convention at Nashville yesterday at which a resolution declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was defeated. Thus it will be seen that the general result of yesterday's conventions is most encouraging to those who are fighting the battle for sound money. Illinois, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Georgia all took reasonably strong ground against free coinage of silver. On the other side are Mississippi, Alabama and Arizona. In Nebraska there was a large and enthusiastic convention of Democrats which declared for sound money, while the Prohibitionists of Tennessee defeated a 16 to 1 resolution.

In view of this extremely encouraging showing, it would be well to force the fighting all along the line. The people of Indiana will soon be called on to say, through the conventions of the two great parties, whether they propose to stand with such States as Illinois, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Georgia, or whether they will fall off after Alabama, Mississippi and Arizona. We believe that there is little reason to doubt that they are in favor of sound money. The only question is whether their party leaders will accurately represent their views. There have been too much said about the strength of the free-silver sentiment

in Indiana, but it is not probable that it is any stronger than it was supposed to be in Michigan. Our Populists brethren have a habit of keeping themselves very much before the public, and of making big claims. It was supposed, for example, even so late as yesterday, that they would control the Michigan convention by a vote of two to one. Yet they failed miserably. So it is well to remember that Indiana is a great commercial and manufacturing commonwealth, and as such is profoundly interested in financial peace and stability. The situation is thus very different from what it was in the old greenback days, though even in those days the State recovered its sanity with commendable promptness. We do not believe that any party can carry Indiana on a free silver platform.

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

The action of the Vermont Republicans in declaring themselves in favor of McKinley for President is a genuine surprise. The feeling has been all along that New England would be sold for Reed. Even when New Hampshire endorsed both McKinley and Reed, it was still thought that Reed would get the undivided support of New England, at least, on the first ballot. But Vermont has made it certain that such will not be the case. There was no mention of Reed in the convention of yesterday, and apparently there was no opposition to the McKinley resolution. After the platform was adopted, in which the support of the State was pledged to the nominee of the St. Louis convention, the following resolution was introduced and carried "with demonstrations of enthusiasm":

While we recognize the wisdom of the president which has hitherto seen our delegates to national conventions without tying their hands with positive instructions, and would not break that precedent, yet we feel that we shall be untrue representatives of those who sent us here did we fail to give voice to these convictions. Therefore, be it resolved, that in the great apostle of protection, William McKinley of Ohio, we recognize the first choice of the Republicans of Vermont for their presidential candidate.

In this connection it is interesting to note that ex-Secretary of War Proctor was elected to be one of the delegates-at-large to the national convention. Mr. Proctor has been supposed to be one of the staunchest political friends of ex-President Harrison, and indeed the State of Vermont has always been most friendly to Mr. Harrison.

Thus, from every point of view, the action of yesterday's convention must be admitted to be of great importance. It seems impossible for any of the favorite sons to make a stand against the McKinley movement. Davis, and Cullom, and Quay, and Bradley, and Reed, and Mendenhall have all felt its force, and even in New York it is known that there are very many Republicans who take no interest whatever in the candidacy of Governor Morton. Whether McKinley is nominated or not, it must be admitted that at the present time he is the only truly national candidate in sight. He is stronger than any other man in every section of the Union. And no better evidence of his strength has been shown than his victory over Reed in New Hampshire and Vermont.

LIGHTS FOR CARRIAGES.

It is apparent that the growing use of bicycles will call for legislation that herebefore has not been needed. While bicycles are vehicles and very properly have been so held by the Supreme Court, it is manifest that from their very nature some things become necessary for them and to them that are not necessary to other vehicles. For example, in a city like Indianapolis there has been no particular necessity in demanding that carriages should carry lights after night (except public carriages, as a matter of police regulation), for a carriage with its horse or horses is noisy enough to be heard, and if the owners of a carriage choose to drive in the dark the public interest is small that the whole thing has been left as a matter of individual taste or comfort. With the noiseless bicycle, however, there is need for lights at night. Stealing out of the darkness and generally at an unlawful pace (or very few of the bicyclists observe the law as to speed) the danger that such vehicles are without lights is apparent without detailed statement. But when the use of wheels becomes general, as they are compelled to keep in the same roadway with other vehicles, it is manifest that for their protection, other vehicles should be lighted as they are. Bicycles ridden even at the lawful rate can easily come on a carriage in the dark too soon to avoid collision, though bicyclists carry lights and though the carriage makes a noise. The approach of two vehicles is so rapid that all means of warning easily to be used should be required. It is apparent, we think, without argument, that the general use of wheels brings about a condition that makes it imperative that other vehicles also should carry lights at night. Indianapolis is without any law requiring such lights. Section 2,354 of the "Laws and Ordinances" of the city reads as follows:

Every hack, carriage or cab, when driven at night, shall have fixed on some conspicuous part of the outside thereof, two lighted lamps with plain glass front and back, and a third lamp fixed at the rear and visible figures at least two inches long, the registered number thereof. All omnibuses, when driven at night, shall have lighted lamps or candles inside thereof, with the number of said license painted in red and legible figures, at least two inches long, in front of said lamp or light.

Lawyers say that this law applies only to public vehicles, that is, vehicles used for hire; that nothing in it compels the use of a light by a private vehicle. It is private vehicles, used without lights, that are a great danger to wheelmen, and this danger ought to be eradicated. So long as vehicles are allowed in the streets without lights, every wheelman is menaced. There is constant liability to collisions, which may result fatally, and are likely, generally, to result seriously. We respectfully ask the attention of the Council to this matter. In our judgment, it can not too soon provide an ordinance compelling every private vehicle, of whatsoever description, wagons, carriages, drays, hack-cabs, push-carts—all things that go on wheels—to carry lights at night.

There are probably eight thousand or nine thousand bicycles in Indianapolis. Think of so many people—men, women and children—in the roadway in which vehicles drawn by horses go! It is apparent that too great care can not be taken in every direction, for the risk to life and limb at stake is considerable.

It is in line with this that we have frequently urged the people to a rigid enforcement of the law with reference to bicycles in the matter of speed and in the matter of warning bells and lights. Similarly, they should enforce the law as to other vehicles in the provision as to speed.

There becomes a reason for this that did not exist before. The bicycle is as defenseless against a four-wheeled vehicle as a pedestrian is, and while, of course, he has means of escape far superior to that of a pedestrian, yet he is in the roadway where wagons are, and is subject to a risk that pedestrians are not. Wheelmen are entitled to every protection needed against wagons. A general protection to all wheelmen, and, incidentally, to all pedestrians, is the rigid enforcement of the law as to speed. Additional protection, imperatively demanded now, by the new conditions, is that all vehicles should be compelled to carry lights at night. The Council ought not to neglect this important provision.

"Dear Indiana, you won't, you can't refuse me now, can you? Look at Vermont. But what is Vermont, unless you smile upon me? My heart is really set upon you. No, no say that may. Telegraph reply. Answer paid. Lovingly."—Mark Hanna.

The New York base-ball club, it might be remarked in passing, has won one game this season.

The Morning Journal's idea about the kind of platform the State Republican convention should adopt is as follows: The resolutions should be brief and to the point, covering the few cardinal points which are the leading issues, and indorsing no party, but the State concerning which there is a difference of opinion.

This means, if it means anything, that the convention should say nothing in favor of any State policy, inasmuch as there is not a single question on which there is not a difference of opinion. Nothing is to be said about the Nicholson law, or about civil service reform, or about the appointment question, or in favor of the centennial celebration. It is said that the promoters of the exposition will try to get the conventions of both parties to endorse the exposition, and that the State should be a "difference of opinion" in regard to it, and so the Republicans, if they follow the Morning Journal's advice—and they are in fine mood to do that—same now in recognition of the wonderful work the organ has been doing to promote discord—will have nothing to say on the subject. But, of course, the resolutions-makers can have a chance to "throw themselves" in denouncing the awful wickedness of the Democrats. There is no "difference of opinion" among Republicans on that score.

Cuban filibusters are furnishing the Spaniards with munitions of war. It is only fair to them, however, to say it is unintentional on their part.

The interview in the Morning Journal with the Hon. Richard W. Thompson shows that he is never too old and experienced to get on the right side of a question. Mr. Thompson says:

The convention, which will meet in Indianapolis on Thursday week, will be a very important one. We will go to St. Louis untroubled, and why not? The convention should be held in St. Louis, and should be held in St. Louis, as well as to mail it, without going to the expense of going to St. Louis.

That is a good sense; but does not it sound just a little funny coming from "Uncle Dick"? How many conventions has he attended as an "instructed" delegate? And did he ever think before that it was not worth going?

The Citizens' company makes it a special object to people to go to Fairview on holidays by charging double price.

The convention will get at its work the first day with as little delay as possible and continue without adjournment at night, unless the delegates shall vote otherwise.

Thus the Morning Journal, which shows what an orderly convention it is going to be. It is well known that the delegates in the habit of adjourning at times without any vote from the delegates!

Now, if Major Doxey is nominated as a business candidate, we suspect that the small will be adopted as the campaign badge.

The Morning Journal says that in ten Southern States there is no party organization for the coming election, and that "nine-tenths of the participants are Republicans for revenue only." And yet these Southern States are as fully represented at the Republican conventions and have as much to say as States where there is a real Republican organization. The Morning Journal says that the States are of the "what-are-we-here-for," "for-revenue-only" sort. And yet of all, as the Morning Journal says, "they never make a campaign before an election." But after the election! Well, they are right in it then, we suppose!

The Morning Journal declares that since the advance in price by the ice "combine" to \$6 a ton, the companies are selling nine tons for \$56. Just how they do this nefarious deed the Morning Journal does not say, if it is a fault of the scales they should be looked to.

We do not understand why the asphalt companies are not required promptly to put the guaranteed streets in repair. We have had now several weeks of beautiful weather, and yet almost nothing has been done. Very extensive repairs are urgently needed in Illinois street; much work ought to be done in Pennsylvania; and a portion of North Market street, above Broadway street, is, as usual, in very bad condition, and ought to be thoroughly renovated. It would be a good thing for the board to try to get a move on the asphalt companies.

They do say that one candidate for Governor in running his campaign lets the champagne run, where he thinks it will do the most good.

The trial judge at Pretoria imposed the death sentence, the only penalty provided by the law of the Boer state for high treason. President Kruger at once commuted the sentence. The President acted in very good part in this matter. We prefer to think that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was unnecessary, and that the Boer President would have interfered on his own motion to prevent the infliction of the extreme penalty. It seems to be seen what punishment is substituted. The incident has afforded an opportunity for Mr. Smiley to send another characteristic message to the London Times. He declares that the Transvaal death sentence caused almost as much excitement in this country as in England, which is not true. It is true that one American was among those found guilty of treason, but there have been no apprehensions that he would suffer the extreme penalty. Mr. Smiley declares that Congress, "which freely passes belittling resolutions when danger is distant, speaks with bated breath in the presence of actual peril to an American citizen." He finds admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's "bold tone" to Kruger. If Mr. Olney had

adopted "a bold tone" it is entirely likely that Mr. Smiley would have photographed in his London journal on the American flag and would have magnified the clatter of a few individuals or newspapers into public sentiment.

Smiley's invasion of Great Britain has been postponed.

The feverish anxiety of the McKinley crowd for instructions in this State is hard to account for. Inasmuch as Governor Olney delegates as sure for the Ohio man now.

Governor Bradley still takes himself seriously.

Senator Chandler, possibly, is trying to strike a fair average now by not talking at all.

Bland, and Teller, and Tillman will have to bolt.

The city has notified the street railroad company that it will not be responsible for any accident that may happen because of the unsafe condition of the bridges over Fall creek at Illinois street and at Central avenue. The street railroad company promptly replied that it is the duty of the city to restore the bridges, and the city writes a letter to Mr. Curtis to ascertain what his "rights" are. Meanwhile if a bridge goes down and lives are lost, what then? The city council is to know by the time that the Citizens' company wants nothing at all except the earth, with a barbed wire fence around, kept constantly in repair. Let the "Citizens" do the talking, and they are the only people in town that have any "rights."

Senator Teller virtually burned his bridges yesterday.

The Citizens' company is "long" on rights and "short" on duties.

The action of the Board of Public Safety yesterday in excluding a large department of capital agents who charged had been preferred by Chief Webster does not tend to substantiate the board's assertion that Mr. Webster has virtual control of the department and is backed by the board. Mr. Webster was a witness in the case of this man, whom he accused of being a racketeer and neglectful in his duties. But getting his company to work. The man presented "explanations" and the board excused him. There have been insinuations that Mr. Webster has been strict enough in enforcing discipline in the department. With this sort of backing not much encouragement is offered.

But Senator Teller told Senator Sherman a few facts about the tariff.

THE REIGN OF COMMON SENSE.

New York Evening Post, April 17.

We have our most constant lamentations, and especially President Andrews, of Brown University, will read carefully the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, which is published here, as we pointed out to him at the time, how foolish was his talk of "bringing England to her knees" through his own little scheme over two years ago. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is a man of good sense, has said that the gold standard, which he maintained his reliance on, had collapsed, and that the financial system was in a state of confusion. He has said that the gold standard, which he maintained his reliance on, had collapsed, and that the financial system was in a state of confusion. He has said that the gold standard, which he maintained his reliance on, had collapsed, and that the financial system was in a state of confusion.

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I Wonder Why.

I wonder why he hears carelessly, forgetful of the fire they have set below his feet.

I wonder why it comes—forgetfulness—to steal away the loyalty and truth that once were glorified.

I wonder why we can not, earnestly, command our lives as we command our lives and prove it sweetly true.

I wonder why we never know ourselves—Can never look into ourselves and see the light that burns within.

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PIGEON ROOST MASSACRE.

AN OLD SASSAPARILLA TREE THE ONLY MONUMENT.

The W. R. C. Starts a Movement

Looking To Enclosure of Grounds and the Erection of a Suitable Memorial Stone.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Scottsboro, Ind., April 29.—A commendable enterprise is receiving the attention of the ladies of the Women's Reformation Corps of this city, and already definite plans of action have been taken. It is in relation to the old historic sassafras tree, which has for so many years sheltered the victims of the Pigeon Roost massacre, sixteen of whom are generally credited to have been buried in the single grave over which this famous old tree springs up, thrived to be probably the largest of its species in the State, and which, with the exception of a few crumbling slabs of weather-stained limestone, now scattered

about the ground, seemed to have been stationed there by divine providence as a single and living monument to those martyred ancestors. Lately it has been discovered that the old tree is dying so rapidly that decay has already set its fatal mark upon the trunk, which is covered by an exceptionally thick bark, large sections of which are constantly carried away by relic-hunters. Many large limbs are entirely dead, and that the tree has not many days in which to stand is certain.

The W. R. C. will at once begin the raising of a fund, and will apply to the purchase of a fence, with which to enclose the old tree, and also erect a suitable monument over the grave. What will be done with the tree has not been definitely decided upon, but undoubtedly it will be preserved. To the State at large it would be a valuable relic, from its historical prominence, and the fact that it marks the graves of the greatest Indian warriors that ever occurred in Indiana. Several years ago the Indians, through Representative C. W. Cruse, applied to the Legislature for help in erecting a monument, but at that time the State was too poor to do so, and was deemed a sufficient monument, and consequently an appropriation was not obtained. However, the ladies say that they will do it this time, and will ask for a small appropriation to assist them in their work.

This remarkable tree is perhaps seventy-five or eighty years old, although it is said by old inhabitants that the tree did not spring up for some years after the battle of the Pigeon Roost. The tree is situated near the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road to the Pigeon Roost, and is a fine specimen of the species. The tree is situated near the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road to the Pigeon Roost, and is a fine specimen of the species.

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MARKETS ON THURSDAY.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CHICAGO LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats and Provisions—Brokers' Gossip.

Speculative Opinion—Local Jobbing Trade.

There were the usual reports of rain in the Northwest with the cry of late seeding, and as usual it served to make the morning gloomy. There was considerable selling on the hard spots and a decline of 3/4 cent followed. During the last hour there was a firmer feeling, and the advance price on the opening figures was 1/2 cent.

Grain and Provision Notes.

Provisions.

There is a great deal of rain in the Northwest. An incident is a frost at Convent, Minn., on the 29th inst. The temperature was 74 in the morning. There is a heavy rainfall through the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The Red river valley is deluged.

Washington dispatch says Government receipts in April will represent the lowest since 1891. The total for the month is \$4,600,000.

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Brokers' Gossip.

POLICE FORCE OF MARSHALL

ITS COMPACT ORGANIZATION AND ITS METHODS OF WORK.

John Davis, Veteran, the Conservator of the Peace of the Town—On Duty at Night—His Uniform, Arms and Lantern.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Marshall, Ind., April 30.—The night visitor to this pretty little town is always greeted at the train by the entire police force. Marshall is a village on the Indiana, Decatur & Western railroad, and it is from here that a winding road leads to the Bloomington, Ellettsburg & Chicago road.

Live Stock at Cincinnati.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Grain and Provision Notes.

Provisions.

GENERAL STRIKE OF MINERS

THE MEN IN THE INDIANA FIELD REFUSE TO WORK.

Refusal of the Operators to Advance Wages Five Cents the Cause—Struggle of Coal on Hand—No Trouble Anticipated.

There is to be a general strike of the coal miners of this State to-morrow. Yesterday several hundred miners refused to go to work at the wages they have been receiving. The cause of the trouble is a refusal on the part of the operators to increase the wages of the men 5 cents a ton.

At the office of the Indiana Coal Commission it was stated that information received there was that every miner in the State would strike except the block miners and those in the Clinton mines. The company did not appear greatly alarmed. W. W. Hubbard, the manager, said that there was enough coal mined and in the bins to supply the factories for forty days, and the railroads had enough on hand to run them for sixty days. When that supply was exhausted, they could go to the mines of Ohio and Illinois. Asked if he anticipated any trouble from the miners, Mr. Hubbard replied that he did not.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

What the Carpenters Will Do—All For the Miners.

The demand for eight hours as a day's work will be made by the American Federation of Labor Monday, May 4, by the carpenters. In 1881 the carpenters were the first to demand an eight-hour day, and the matter has rested until the present time, except in the way of organization and preparation for the strike. But the fully settled whether the carpenters of this city will join in the demand on that day, but it is expected that as the movement grows, the carpenters will join in it. It is claimed that they are not sufficiently organized to take the lead at this time. There is a report also that if the carpenters strike, the entire Federation of nearly 50,000 men will take part.

SCOTT JACKSON TESTIFIES.

(Continued From First Page.)

THE MARSHALL POLICE FORCE.

It has helped more persons on trains not scheduled to stop than any other police department in the State. The strong arm of the law reaches out for soldiers' railroads and corporations in a manner that has been emulated in larger cities.

There was a time here when the festive spirit of the night was not so common. On one occasion a safe was blown in a store on a hundred feet from the railway station, on the north, and the police force was appointed, there have been no robberies, and a bank has been opened. The town has grown, and it does not seem to be a place where the police force is a terror to the crook and the thief. It is not on duty during the day, but the force is on its feet, and it is ready to be called during the hours of the day.

Indians and Provisions.

Wheat—Steady. No. 2 red 66c. No. 3 red 65c. No. 4 red 64c. No. 1 white 66c. No. 2 white 65c. No. 3 white 64c. No. 4 white 63c. No. 1 yellow 66c. No. 2 yellow 65c. No. 3 yellow 64c. No. 4 yellow 63c. No. 1 mixed 66c. No. 2 mixed 65c. No. 3 mixed 64c. No. 4 mixed 63c.

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Brokers' Gossip.

FOR CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON, ETC.

ONLY THREE MORE DAYS.

THE CHOICEST INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET.

Eight Per Cent. Per Year, Free of All Taxes.

Secured by a Magnificent Plant, and a Thoroughly Organized and Prosperous Business.

THE INDIANA TRUST COMPANY

ORIGINAL-23 JUST RECEIVED

FOOD SAVING REFRIGERATORS

WASH. WELLS

79 W. Washington St. OPP. PARK THEATER

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